FOR RENT. A N ARTIST WILL LET A PART OF Lem large, seven windows, Address "H." 72 Fourteenth street, dell-21* HOI FOR HENT-The Store and East-me of the numble-front building No. 100 Pennsylv nin avenue and Elevenih storet west. Apply to decil-FMW2w. Office in front of CH Hull. FOR RENT-THE FOLLOWING HOUSES

124 WASHINGTON STREET, GEORGE-Washington and Dunberton streets, on Pairest railroad, a first-class DW Ell. ING, with all modern convenience, suitable for a large family. Apply next door, 12 Washington street, to A, HYDE, eXWYM 802 AND 804 THIRD STREET S. E.—FOR rent, two mire diversions FRAMES, at \$12 and \$13 per month. Key next door. Also, farmished floods, section clory, front, at all 9 lirst street southeast. First-class locality, next the Capitol.

w Ezz. Omce twoms. Several flue office for rent, over Thompson's Drug Store with street. novil-im FOR RENT-FURNISHED RESIDENCE.

BER, in the most desirable part of F street, and dwelling with it rooms; all modern imments. Will be rented separate, if desired by to EDWARD DOLAN, the F street. ap29-tf

320 INDIANA AVENUE.-FOR RENT-Hamisomely furnished Rooms, at No. 330 octi-tf FOR SALE OR RENT.

FIRST-CLASS BLACK DRESS COATS, almost new, for sale of hire, at "JUSTH'S," 119 B street northwest, between Sixth and Seventh N. B.-Costly Silk Dress, very chesp.

FOR SALE OR BENT .- A LARGE AND i. D. C. The control of the building is repolitan Street Railroad. The building is repolitan Street Railroad. The building is repolitan Street Railroad. Apply and in the centre of a square of ground. Apply JAS, L. DAVIN.

No. 51 Congress affect.

PERSONAL.

\$4,000-FOR IMMEDIATE INVEST-MONEY TO LUAN.—\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$6,000, \$6,000, \$6,000, \$1,000, \$6,00

BOARD OF AUDIT CERTIFICATES Bought for Cash.

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRACT OF COLUMBIA.

Ralph S. L. Walsh

Robert P. Tod et al.

James S. Edwards, the trustee in this cause, having reported that he has sold sub-lots is and by, in square 20%, to Dennis W. Magrath and Vasco De Ney for \$2.500, it is by this court, this 11th day of November. A. D. 16%, ordered and decreed that said sale stand finally ratified and confirmed on the second Tuesday in December next, unless cause to the contrary be shown prior to that day; Provided, a copy of this order be published in some daily newspaper printed and published in Washington city, 10. C. at least once a week for three successive works before the second Tuesday in December. Hy the Court:

A WILLE, Justice, &c.

By L. P. Williams, Assistant Clerk.

By L. P. Williams, Assistant Clerk.

may office when the state of the said estate.

6) wen under my hand, this 5th day of December,

6) wen under my hand, this 5th day of December,

6) Administratrix.

DRUGGISTS.

SCHILLER & PINKARD, WHOLESALE A large and select stock of imported Fancy Goods

WM. HENDERSON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. and Fourteenth streets.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS MARKRITER'S

No. 4B Seventh street, between D and E, anitings, engravings, chromos, genuius Dres porceiain paintings, motioes, &c., in handson muses fine copies of Carl Muller's Holv Family Grent sizes, in handsome frames; git velved intt and fancy frames, the greatest variety is District thermometers, handkerchief au

QPECIAL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN the new and ELEGANT IBON-FRONT building on Eighth street, near Market Space, No. Ril, would inform their customers and friends that they are stocking their wavercome with a fine class of furniture purchased at reduced price, of intent to sell accordingly, All we ask is a, na, and we are confident we can give satisfaction call ality and price.

M. F. ZIMMERIMAN in un N. decl-tw

Sienographer and Commissioner of the Court of Claims, 1411 Columbia st. northwest, Washington, D. C. Depositions, Arguments, and other Legal Re-porting promptly attended to upon reasonable terms.

OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN FOTEL.

The finest Candles, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, and
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WANTS.

WANTED-A SMALL HOUSE OF PART of a house, for house keeping, between Smith and Fixteenth size to myrhwest. Bent nor over \$1. Address 'H, "728 Fourteen herrest,

ROOM AND BUARD WANTED BY A GEN-

WANTED-RESIDENTS OF GEORGETOWN to know the Automatic Telegraph
Company have opened an office at Mr. A. V.
Grimes', 14t Bridge atreet, and are prepared to
send messages to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, N. wark and New York at their uniform rate
of D words for 25 cents,

WANTED-PARTIES ON CAPITOLILILE.
HAVING HOUSES TO RENT, either fornished or unfurnished, can have them reuted by
placing them is our heads. We have a large and
current demand for HOUSES to rent, and owners
of such who may be desirous of renting will find it
to their advantage to call spon as,
HESTER & EVANS,
Real Estate Brokers,
116 First street southeast, Capitol Hill,

IN only. New clothing sold at very reasonable prices. Sciented stock of second-inanchothing, very cheap, at JUSTH S, 600 D arrest, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Branch store, 1215 E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N.W. JFS WANTED-SECOND-HAND FURNI-

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FOR SALE.

INUR SALE - THE OLD AND WELL established business house, all Seventh street asons for disposing given by applying at 49 est northwest, decir-ti FOR SALE-DESTRABLE UNIMPROVED

BIRDS FOR SALE.—MOUKING BIRDS,
Belgian Canaries, and a fine specimen of the
common Canary, 244 Four-and-a-half street southwest, between Maryland avenue and Sixth street,
dct2-S&Tulm*

Apply at 815 Fifteenth street northwest, det-61 (Star)

COT MEET bridgene BUILDING LOTS AND

SQUAKES OF GROUND IN the most engine cations in this beautiful and rapidly expans section of the city. Furnished bourses to reat. HESTER & EVANS, Real Ketate Brokers, No. 116 First street southeast, Capitol Hil det-FM&Wif FOR SALE-ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Park Phactons in the city, in good order and strongry built; can be seen at ANDREW J. JOYCE'S Carriage Repeatory, corner Fourteenth and E streets northwest.

FOR SALE-A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, AT

LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers, nois-im [Star]

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF WASHINGTON. Chartered by Congress, 1855.

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THE ARLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Paid Capital, \$200,000. Directors: Waiter S. Cox, President: Dr. Wm. P. Johnson, Vice President: Wm. R. Elley, Wm. Galt, Charles Edmonston, Wm. F. Mattlugiy, Adam Gaddis, T. M. Hanson, W. H. Phillp. C. E. MAUEY, Treasurer. PRANK T. RAWLINGS, Secretary, Office: 1423 G street northwest, Washington, D. C.

DIREC FIREC FIREC FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN,

Office, Room No. 1, over Bank of Washington Capital, \$200,000. Surpins Fund, \$109,000.
Chartered by Congress 1837.
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Essu Pickrell, Geo. W. Cropley, Ed. Shoemaker,
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James Adams,
(of Washington,)
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James Adams,
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James Adams,
James Adams,
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EDUCATIONAL. EXCELSIOR SHEET WAX,

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Between Second and Third streets southeast,
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J. P. CAULFIELD, MUS. DOC. will remove his Musical Academy from Congregational Church to 1694 I street northwest, Ocheri. Frevious to that date, please address communications to Metserott's Music Store, Fennsylvania area

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SUCH AS CHECKS,
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If you wish to wear Fine Clothing, such as the lich wear, you can do so by purchasing from

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WALL BY THE TWO HOUSES.

ADDRESSES OF THE SPEASIR AND KING KALAKATA - BITTER BUT FLIMSY AT-ACK UPON THE DEPORTMENT OF JUS-TICE-THE DEFENCE OF THE ATTOLNEY GENERAL BY MR. GARFIELD. SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.
After the opening prayer the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

HONORS TO KING KALAKAUA. Mr. CAMERON then stated that King Kalakaua was in the President's room in the rear of the Senate Chamber. The committee in charge of the King would suggest that the Senators now call upon him. He therefore moved that the Senate take a recess till 1 o'clock. The motion was agreed to, and the Senators went in a body to the President's room, where they were indi-vidually presented to the King. At 1215 p. m. the King was escorted to the Hall of the House, and the Senators followed to The Senators having returned to their Chamber at 12:25 p. m., the Vice Pressinger took the chair and said if there was no objection the session of the Senate would be considered as re-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In his opening prayer in the House this morning Rev. Dr. Butler, the chaplain, alluded to the visit of King Kalakana, and thanked God for all he had done through the power of the gospel for the great government whose interests would be represented to-day in the person of the King.

RECEPTION OF THE KING AND THE SENATE. The galleries of the House were densely crowded, and, on motion of Mr. Platt, of Va., permission was granted for ladies outside to occupy places on the floor behind the members' seats. the floor behind the members' seats, At 11:15 o'clock the Senate appeared, and were received by the members of the House standing. The Senate occupied seats to the right of the Speaker's chair. General Sherman occupied a seat on the floor

also.

At 12:50 the King and his suite appeared, the King being eccorted by Senator Cameron, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Reiations, and by Mr. Orth, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The other members of the King's party were escorted by other members of the committee of arrangements. The party were all in citizens' dress. When his Majesty had reached the area in front of the Speaker's diesk Speaker's desk Mr. CAMERON introduced him as follows, the PRESENTATION ADDRESS.

"Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to present to you His Majesty, the King of Hawaii." WELCONE BY SPEAKER BLAINE.

The SPEAKER, with Vice President Wilson standing on his right, then addressed the King as ollows: "Your Majesty: On behalf of the American Congress I welcome you to these halls. The Senators from our States and the Representatives of our people unite in cordial congratulations upon your suspicious journey and on the expression of the gratification and pleasure afforded by your perence in the Capitol of the mation as the nation as the nation is the first instance in which a reigning sovereign has set foot upon the soil of the United States, and it is a significant circumstance that the visit cames to us from the West and not from the East. Frobably no single event could more strikingly typlify the country's progress in Your Majesty's country and in our own than the scens here now transpiring. The rapid growth of the republic on its western coast has greatly colarged our intercourse with your insular kingdom, and has led us all to a showledge of your wisdom and heneficence as a ruler and your exalted virtues as a man. Our whole people cherish for your subjects the most friendly regard. They trust and believe that the relations of the two countries will always remain as peaceful as the gest sea Your Majesty: On behalf of the American will always remain as peaceful as the gest sea that rolls between us—uniting and not divid-

The King had a momentary conference with one of his attendants, Chancellor Allen, and then the latter expressed his regret that the king was so afflicted with a cold and hoarseness RESPONSE OF THE KING OF HAWAIL

Mr. Speaker: For your kind words of welcome I most cordially thank you. For this distinguished mark of confidence I tender to the bonorable Senate and House of Representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very courteous and generous treatmen which I have received from the Executive De with the very courteous and generous transmits in any received rivin the Executive Department of the Government and from all the people whom I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific. I appreciate the complimentary terms in which the honorable Speaker has referred to me personally. For our success in government, and for our progress in a higher civilization we are very mach indebted to the Government and people of this great country. Your laws and your civilization have been in a great degree our model. I reciprocate meet cordially the hope for the continuance and growth of friendly relations between the two countries. I am meet happy, gentlemen, to meet you on this occasion.

the two countries. I am most happy, genlemen, to meet you on this occasion.

The SPEAKEH then came from the chair and was introduced personally to the King, and cour-teries were interchanged. The Speaken then re-turned to his place and the King retired as he had entered, followed by his suite and the memcrs of the Senate. The House then resumed its regular business. PASSAGE OF THE GRASSHOPPER RELIEF BILL.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL,

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL,

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS in the chair.

The paragraphs making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture were read by the Clerk, and for the first time since the Department was created, the recommendations of the committee were concurred in without debate.

An amendment proposed by Mr. GARFIELD, allowing marshals, deputy marshals and clerks of United States Courts mileage as provided under the act of February 25, 1858, in lieu of actual traveling expenses as by the clause in the army appropriation of last year, gave rise to a lengthy debate.

During the debate Mr. SPEER, of Pa. at

During the debate Mr. SPEER, of Pa., at-THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE, charging the life of the country.

Mr. HALE, of Me., admitted that there had been frauds there, but defended the Attorney General, who had most heartily co-operated with the committee in rooting out these transactions. In the Arkaness matter, which was a burning outrage, he had been active in detecting and putting a stop to the frauds.

Air. SPEER also relerred to the amount of money that had been expended in Arkanesa, as was developed by the investigation last session. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenna, said that because some men stele horses it was no reason why all men should walk. So, because corruption had been proven in Arkanesa, that was no reason why the whole management of the Department of Justice should be attacked. He had not deemed it necessary to say anything in vindication of the Department of Justice, but if he desired to vindicate it, he would only compare the administration cate it, he would only compare the siministration of affairs in Arkansae under a Democratic admin-istration with what it was under Republican ad-

initiatration.

Mr. SPEER said that in 1859, under Buchanan's administration, the expenses of the judicial
district in Arkansas were \$19,000; in 1875 they
had grown up to be \$221,000.

Mr. MAYNABB inquired whether the gentle-

Mr. COX, of N. Y., thought that great evils countability. The great expense grew, in great part, out of the fact that these Federal marshals part, out of the fact that these Federal marshals arrested parties miles and miles out of their way in order that they might get larger fees. If these abuses cannot be remedied by legislation, let them at least be denounced and exposed. If the majority wanted credit for some earnestness in the correction of these frauds why did they not send their Attorney General to the Senate and urge that body to pass the act sent to them by the House, to consolidate the judicial districts of Arkanssa, and thus get rid of the scandals there. The amendment offered by Mr. Garrield was then adopted.

then adopted.

STILL HARFING ON MY DAUGHTER.

Pending the consideration of the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, Mr. Back made a pre-formed amendment, and said that Mr. Halk, of Maine, in defending the Attorney General and the Department of Justice had referred to a statement made by him (Mr. Back) that the Department of Justice was covered all over with fraud. That is his (Mr. Back') deliberate opinion if he could have an investigation he would prove all his charges. Last Monday he offered a resolution for an investigation in part, and it was defeated by the vote of Mr. Halk and the votes of his political friends. He said then that this Attorney General had dismissed the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Riddle, from further participation in the safe burglary prosecution because it was known to him as well as to every member of this House that if there was an investigation there would be shown such frauds as would make the people of the country stand aghast. The Attorney General is more guilty for the condition of affairs in Louislana than was Judge Durell, who was reported for impeachment by a committee of this House, Durell usurped authority in the issue of his midnight order, but he would not have dared to do it unless be had received backing from the Department of Justice at Washington.

That decree of Durell's was given upon assurances on the part of officers of the United States, who had no authority to give such assurances, that the Attorney General would sustain him with the whole army of the United States, and yet its well known that the Attorney General bad no authority to call upon the army. If Durell was so guilty that he was compelled to resign the Attorney General was STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER.

he for the part he took in the matter. This At-tracy General, too, has appealed all cotton cases to the Supreme Court, and he dismisses all cases neless his party friends are connected with the c so as counsel. He has used the army of the United States for the basest purposes, and for in-flicting wrong upon the people. It was a Depart-ment of Injustice instead of a Department of Jus-MINISTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

Mr. SPEER, of Pa., said that under a law of Mr. SPEER, of Pa., said that under a law of last session the Attorney General was required to send to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund. No such statement was made, but the Attorney General reports in a bulk that he had expended all of the \$21,000 appropriated for his contingent fund. A year ago the country was scandalized by an exposure of the manner in which the contingent fund had been used, and yet, in defiance of his duty, and in the teeth of the law, this Attorney General refuses to say how this money was expended. What was it expended for? How many penknives did it purchase for the Attorney General's friends? How many horses and carriages did he buy? Who were they for, and for what purpose were they kept! Not one dollar of contingency money should be given to the office while the present incumbent is there until he tells Congress how he has expended the last appropriation. He would sak the chairman of the Cummittee on Appropriations [Mr. Garrield] Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Ganvierd] to say whether he knew or did not snow that the atterney General had not furnished the detailed

to say whether be knew or did not know that the Attorney General bad not furnished the detailed statement required by law.

Mr. GAHFIELD said he would reply when the gentleman got through.

Mr. SPEER said the gentleman did not often refuse an opportunity to take the floor, and it was remarkable that he should not answer the question propounded. The chairman of the committee—the man who holds the purse stringe of this House—onghit to be prepared to answer a question of this nature at a moment's notice, if he knew anything about it. If he did not know anything about it, let him say so. If this information was not in possession of the House, there should be so further appropriation. He supposed Mr. GARFIELD said the gentlemen seemed to have worked himself into a rage because he (Mr. GARFIELD) would not submit to be catechied at such time as the gentleman himself chose. But the order of the satrap had not yet come into this House. The proposition of the gentleman was to get rid of the whole Department of Justice, but he really presented nothing taagible. He was kicking at the sky and speaking to the stars. He (Mr. Spars) and one or two others on the other side of the House pipe in a small circle, and ask crery other man to come around them and dal.cv. Because aquestion could not be answered at once members were called to account. If the question had been put in a shape to be replied to it would have been apsword. He was not here to say that the Department of Justice had saved all the money it could have saved, but he knew it had co-operated with the Appropriations Committee in the direction of coonony, It was upon his [Mr. Garriander] by the Democrats when they had power, and who made in crease when they had power, and who made in

the clause was inserted to require a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent innd.

This was not the course pursued by the Democratis when they had power, and who made in imp appropriations to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars. And yet we are asked to dance around this small circle. The law was only made at the last session, and if the Attorney General did not comply at the end of the next year then it would be time to complain. He was tired of this everlatting warring and clatter. Gentlemen come in here with a great hurrah and ask questions which we are asked to answer at once, and if we fail to do so, we are told wait till the Democracy come in and then you will be shown economy. The country waited years and years while the Democracy was in power until it became bankrupt, and then a great party took hold of it and litted it up from slavery and disgree and had battled for the rights of man.

Mr. HEUK. Will you tell us when it was that the Democracy made appropriations of hundreds of milions in bulk?

Mr. GARFIELD, If I did not say that.

Several Members, Yes you did.

Mr. BECK. You were only rearing, then, I suppose.

All SPEER of Pa., said it was so rarely that

Mr. HECK. You were only rearing, then, I suppose.

Mr. SPEER of Pa., said it was so rarely that Mr. GARFIELD retuned to take the floor that he must be pardoned for supposing he would readily answer the question that had been put to him. His question was a proper one, and made in the line of his duty as a Hepresentative, and he did not submit to be rebuked by the gentleman. The Democrats have in their day doubtless done many wrong acts, but he who lifts the rod to rebuke them should walk in the inil light of day, and should not be one who comes out of the mists and clouds of caspicion, if not of guitt. He (Mr. Spers) took the rull responsibility for any warring or fighting of stars that he may have done, but he was not to be rebuked when in the line of his duty. It is not the

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., asked Mr. GARPINEDIS Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., asked Mr. Garrizhoif he was prepared to say that the Attorney General had compiled with law.
Mr. GARFIELD said the law requiring detailed statements was made for the coming year.
Mr. RANDALL said ha madazetod that the report was to come in at this session. He thought the question a fair old, and that the House was entitled to an answer, because there was reason to believe that the money had been fraudulently expended.

The bill was then proceeded with. CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY. Mr. SMITH, of N. Y., offered an amendment providing that no judgments of the Court of Claims for captured and abandoned property be paid except upon appropriation by Congress. Bejected. ejected.
The committee then rose, and the bill, a mended, was reported to the House.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, of N. Y., the appropriation of \$500,000 for the asylum for disabled volunteers was stricken out because it was accertained that the asylum had an accraed fund which would run for the balance of the current year and for the next fiscal year. CAPITOL POLICE.

The amendment made in Committee of the Whole, striking out the Capitol police force, was rejected.

The bill was then passed as amended.

The bill was then passed as amended.

En motion of Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Mass., the
select committee to investigate Southern affairs
was suthorised to employ a clerk and to take tes
timony by sub-committees.

DEATH OF MR. BICE. Mr. FORT, of Ill., amounced the death of his colleague, Hon. John H. Rice, and Messrs. Fort, of Illinois; CLINARS, of Fennsylvasia; WARD, of Illinois; EURIOWS, of Michigan; and SOUTHARD, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to accompany his remains to Chicago.

The House then (at 4:45 p. m.) adjourned till Monday.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

INTON. As a matter of information to the legislative Pranch of the National Government, it may be well to make a briefreport of an occurrence which

transpired only yesterday in this city. The facts, as stated and as they appear from the Trenifidie, an authoress and lecturer of some re ute, came to this city to deliver her lecture o street, and at said rooms she was called upon by Minister Bassett and other colored gentle set forth in her affidavit, and on account set forth in her sifidavis, and on account of their color they were refused admission to that house. She does not intend to take any legal proceedings, but simply asks that the Congress which enacted the civil rights bill may know that at the capital of the nation one of its citizens is denied a resting place because she is called upon by a colored man, and that, too, while the United States suthorfities are entertaining to the best of their ability King David, of the Sandwich Islands. The affidavit, as follows, will explain itself: District of Columbia: to wit:

On this 18th day of Becember, A. D. 1874, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for ranifidie, of England, Great Britain, who, being sworn in this form of law, made the following statement, viz:

Trenfiddle, of England, Greas Britain, who, being sworn in this form of law, made the following statement, viz:

That she is the author of a poem entitled "Sumner, the Friend of Humanity." Being anxious to translate her poem for the Haylian people, and hearing that United States Minjator Bassett would be in Washington city on sertain date, she wrote him, as also N. E. King, a French scholar, to have their advice on her poem. These gentlemen were refused admission inside the front door of the boarding house, 933 H street, on account of color. Also, at 7 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of December, 1574, Professor Sampson, colored, called to engage her to read her poem in his church. She invited him into the parior to make the necessary arrangements, when the landiady, Laura Elint, Insisted upon her leaving the bouse immediately. The gentlemen referred to, together with Robort Pauris, of Philadelphia, and George T. Downing, of Washington city, are the only colored persons who have called upon her since she has been an occupant of said house.

Evangeling Transipide, Ebbitt House.

Subcoribed and sworn to belore me this 18th day of December, A. D. 1874.

The above statement made by Evangeline Trenfidde is true and correct.

Witness:

Trenfidie is true and egreet.

J. P. Santeon,
H. E. King.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th
say of December, A. U. 1874.

J. P. Santeon,
Justice of the Peace.

THE LLAGUERS PURSUING THEIR VIC-Vicksbung, Dec. 18.—The negroes who were engaged in the Snyder Bluff fight were brought to this city ite-day on a warrant for the murder of a negro named James Gray. One of the prisoners, Sliss Oliver, admitted that he shot Gray, under orders from Jeff Tueker, a prominent man in the Black League, but who seems not to have had any military command. Oliver stated that he hated to kill the man, but was sworn to obey his officer, and when Tucker told him to kill Gray he raised his gun, fired and killed him instantly. The negroes charged Gray with giving the white whites. Gilver says he heard this stated by leaders of his squad before the order was given him to shoot. The affidavits charge Oliver with malicious and willind murder, and Jeff Tucker

with being accessory thereto. The examination will take place on Wednesday negt,

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. PRESENTATION OF THE JAPANESE

MANSION IN HONOR OF KING KALA-KAUA-ARKANSAS-ORDNANCE-UTAH-LOUISIANA-SAFE BURGI ARY-BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO-TEXAS, &c., &c.

His Excellency Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari was received by the President at 12 o'clock yesterday as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pieni-potentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. On delivering his letter of credence to the President the Minister addressed to him the following

Mr. Prince and the Majesty the Emperor of Japan, our most august Sovereign, has recognized with pleasure the intimate relations which are continually drawing our respective countries into closer frieudship and more permanent con-

growing importance of our mational intercourse, it has pleased His Imperial Majesty to commission me as his Earoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and I now have the honor to hand you the letter

and I now have the honor to hand you the letter of imperial credence.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to bring to you, Mr. President, the good tidings of an amicable settlement recently effected with the empire of China, whereby the Formosan difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted and the threatening hostilities averted.

This conclusion is the more welcome, when we consider the deplorable results of war, which would have retarded the progress of a people, diligently striving to emerge into newness of life and strength by the light and sid of modern science and civilization.

His imperial Majesty gladly avails of this opportunity to convey to you, Mr. President, through his envoy, his sincere wishes for the continued prosperity and happiness of both yourself and of the nation over which you so werthily preside.

The President replied as follows:

side.

The President replied as follows:
Mr. Kivoxam: You are welcome as the Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of
your sovereign. His view of the importance of
the relations between the United States and Japan, as indicated by your mission, is concurred in
by me. I trust that those relations will be
strengthened and improved by your abode with
us.

Is.

I receive with gratification your amouncement that the misunderstanding between Japan and China with reference to the island of Formous had been smicably adjusted. The wisdom thus shown in averting bestilities between neighbors must redeand to the solid advantage of both.

I heartily reciprocate the good wishes which you express on behalf of Hit Imperial Majesty for my country and for me personally.

THE RECEPTION TO KING KALAKAUA. The card reception given last evening by President Grant in honor of King Kalakaua was a brilliant affair. The invitations were issued in the following words: "The President of the United States requests the company of —— at the reception is honor of His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on Friday evening, December. is, at nine o'clock.'

18, at hise o'clock."
The reception was wholly official in character, only the fellowing with their wives being invited:
The Cabinet officers, their assistant secretaries and chief clerks; the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; the diplomatic corps; officers of the army and navy, and the managing agents of the American Press Association, Assoclated Press and Western and Pacific News Asso-ciation. All the members of the Cabinet with their wives were present, excepting Secretary

Belknap, who is in ill health. The King was supported by Secretary Fish, who presented to him the invited guests, who were received in a formal manner. The King ap he was assisted by President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Secretary Fish, Col. and Mrs. Fred. Grant. The reception commenced at 5 o'clock and concluded at 10:30, during which time the saloons of the Executive Mansion were growded to their full capacity. One of the chief attractions among those present was the Japanese Minister and wife, dressed in court costume. The diplomatic corps appeared in full court costume, and the efficers of the army, navy and Marine corps were in full uniform. King Kalakaga wore a full-dress evening suit, as were all his suite, except Gens. Kapena and Dominis, who were dressed in the uniform of the Hawaiian Guards.

Senator Washburn called on King Kalakaua yesterday in behalf of the A. B. C. F. M., and asked him to grant an interview with the board. happy to thank them in person for the great good they had done towards the Christiants of his people, and he added that he fully as ciated all their efforts in the Sandwich Isla CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate in executive session yesterday con-firmed the fellowing nominations:

James W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmas. Consuls-Frederic Borcherdt, of Wisconsin. at Leghern; James Scott, of Ohlo, at Honolulu; Isaac F. Shepard, of Missouri, at Swatow; Henry Clay Wright, appraiser of merchandise St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Fuller, collector of customs district

of Miami, Ohio; Wm. R. Thrall, United States marshal Southern district. Ohio. Public Land Officers-Ell Gilbert, Arkansas, sas, Valley district, Kansas; Thomas W. Pugh, Fargo, Dakota Territory; Joseph E. Knowlton, Duluth, Minn.; Justin A. Moultrie, Worthington, Minn.; Warren Adley, Alexandria, Minn.; Mariano Basela, La Mesilla, New Mexico: Chas. McDonald, Shasta, Cal.; Chas. H. Chamberlin, San Francisco, Cal.; Peter Manton, Hismarck, Dakota, receivers. Luther M. Eggers, Western land district, Kansas; Charles A. Morris, Arkansas, Valley district; Laurence La Point, La Me-

silla, New Mexico; John S. Ward, Susanville, Cal., registers.

David B. Wilson, pension agent, Fairfield, Iowa; John T. Clements, pension agent, Macon,

for District of Columbia. Wm. W. Bowers, collector of customs, San Diego, Cal.; Jacob Parmerter, collector of customs, Champlain, N. Y. A. P. Shattuck, collector internal revenue Second district, Mississippi; Michael Shaughnessy,

collector internal revenue Firstfdistrict, Mississippi. James Crawford, superintendent mint, Carson

City, Nevada. Alex. Martin, melter and refiner, San Frandec. A. Black, secretary of Utah Territory. L. N. Judd, register Land Office, Springs Dakota, and over one hundred postmasters.

THE ARKANSAS CASE. It is now probable that the Poland special Ar-kansas committee will not be able to complete its report until after the helidays. The argument in behalf of Gov. Brooks closed yesterday, and that in behalf of Gov. Garland will begin to-day. The interest manifested in the case is indicated by the fact that the attendance of Congressmen during the argument has been unusual. Judge McClure, in his argument yesterday, alluded to the evidence taken by the committee to show that the proceedings by which Garland's government came into existence were the result of an unlawful revolutionary conspiracy; conducted by fraud and enforced by bayonets. He cited numerous authorities in support of the claim, that it is the duty of Congress to maintain and uphold the Government under the constitution of 1968. g Msj. A. C. Richards, superintendent of the police force, has received a number of handbills from "A. H. Garland, Governor of Arkansas," forth that Edward Wheeler and V. V. Smith have been charged with a conspiracy to seize and usurp the State government of Arkansas; that writs have been issued for their arrest; that they cannot be found, and are secreting themselves.

He offers a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and de-livery of Smith to the sheriff of Pulaski county, and \$500 for Wheeler. A description of each follows. Smith, it is said, formerly resided in Washington. BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO RIVER. The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House a communication relative to the obstruc-tion of the navigation of the Ohio river by rip-rap thrown around the piers of certain bridges over that stream, notably the Parkersburg bridge, which was built by the Baltimore and Ohio ratiroad. Major Merrill, of the engineers, who has made a thorough examination, recommends the reduction of the rip-rap to a height not greater than three feet below low water. This should be rethan three feet below low water. This should be required, especially of the Parkersburg and Beliair bridges, notwithstanding the increased channel spaces there ever that required by law. The injury caused by rip-rap more than counterbalances the gain to navigation by wide channel openings. The obstructions around the Parkersburg bridge narrow the channel materially. Major Merrill says the attention of the railroad company was called to this matter more than a year are, but they have not remedied the detect.

year ago, but they have not remedied the detect, and legislation is asked to correct the evil. THE SAFE BURGLARY AGAIN.

A report is circulated that some one on the Republican side of the House, not satisfied with the number of investigations now pending, will offer Mr. Beck's resolution on Monday for the appointment of a special committee to examine into the late safe burglary trial. It is considered certain that if the resolution is offered by a Republican member it will pass without material opposition, although a number of members insist that they were elected to Congress and not to a grand jury.

The theory that Congress has no right to inter-

fere with the proceedings of the judiciary, except remotely in impeachment cases, seems to have been forgotten or abandoned as an exploded doc-

ORDNANCE CHARGED TO STATES. The bill introduced by Representative Wells or relieve the State of Missouri from charges against it on account of ordnance stores distributed to troops from Jefferson barracks and elsewhere, early in the war, has been so amended in the by General Young, of Georgia, on Monday. Under its provisions Missouri will be entitled to a credit in her account with the War Department of about 8746,000. Both the Pressdent and the Secretary

THE MORMON QUESTION. Representative Hazleton, of Wisconsia, who has charge of the proposition to expel Delegate Cannen, of Utah, from the House, on account of his practice of polygamy, will present to the Com-mittee on Elections at its next meeting a resolu-tion intended to bring the question directly to an issue. He fears, however, that a majority of the committee will oppose the adoption of the resolu-tion; but in this event will present it as a question of privilege in open House.

of War have recommended the passage of the

Some upgracious comment is occasioned by the fact that Mesers. Foster, of Ohio; Phelps, of New Jersey, and Potter, of New York, have been selected as a sub-committee of the Louis!ana committee, of which Mr. G. F. Hoar is obairman, to visit New Orleans. The character of Messrs. Foster and Phelps, as regards their fealty to party discipline, is such as to arouse fears that their report may be tinged with disstisfaction towards the Republican party. They will arrive in New Orleans on or about the 29th

THE TEXAS INDEMNITY. The Texas indemnity bonds issued by the Unied States in 1850 are again the subject of atten-ion. An argument has been made before the House Judiciary Committee to induce Congress to pass a bill redeeming the bonds at once, the State agreeing to rememerate the General Gov-ernment by giving its bond for the full amount, which is \$135,000. The occasion of this proposi-tion is to avoid complications with the fereign bondholders of the State arising out of the issue of bonds during the war.

COMPANY SAVINGS, &c. General Orders No. 183, War Department, direct that medical officers in charge of hospitals, and company commanders, will hereafter not be permitted to dispose of any portion of the savings on rations except to the Subsistence Depart-

Also, that whenever articles forming the component part of the ration are required for the use of companies or hospitals, in addition to the quantities issued by the Government, they must be purchased from the Subsistence Department SULDIERS' HEADSTONES.

The Speaker laid before the House yesterday a ommunication from the Secretary of War, recommending that the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for headstones of soldiers in national cemeterie under the act of March 3, 1873, be made permanent. Contracts have been made for furnishing the stones, and the Department would be greatly embarrassed by the covering of the money into the Treasury.

the Chief of Ordnance, recommonding an appro-priation of \$250,000 for converting smooth-bore guns into rifles, and an additional appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase and fitting up of ex-perimental and proving grounds for heavy ord-HOSPITAL EXPENSES, The Speaker laid before the House yesterday a on munication from the Secretary of War, transditting a letter from the Quartermaster General,

CONVERSION OF GUNS.

House a communication, inclosing a letter from

recommending an appropriation of \$34,504 55 for hospital purposes for the years 1572-775 and 1575-774, which have been covered into the Treasury, and which it is now necessary to use. SIOUX INDIANS. The Secretary of the Interior vesterday trans. fund will artinewish the national mitted to the House estimates for an appropria-tion of \$102,600 for the support and subsistence

of the Northern Sioux Indians. AMUSEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL TREATRE-LAST DAY Auber's opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be sung at the vespertine this afternoon, with Miss Kelmercial nation. logg as Zerlina, Mrs. Zeguin as Lady Alleach payments in three years—or, at the option of the Government, earlier—without strain upon the inand Mr. Peakes as Beppo. In the evening the full strength of the opera company will appear in a choice selection of moreaux from the

GRAND SACRED CONCERT The cloir and congregation of St. Matthew's church have completed arrangements for a grand concert to aid in paying for their new organ, to take place during the holidays. Most of the principal vocalists of the city will take part, and it is expected that one of Mozart's cantatas sever before performed in this city will be the leading feature. Particulars will be given in future notice.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE-MR. E. L. DA. VENPORT.
This afternoon Mr. Davenport will appear in his great role of St. Marc, and his engagement closes in the evening with "Damon and Pythica," benefit of the Syracusian Lodge, No. 18, K. of P THE HARD TIMES AND THEIR CAUSE.

(Industrial Bulletin.)
In a blind, unreasoning way the National Government has been held responsible for the hard times, yet the Government has had little to do with it. It was not responsible for the failure of Jay Cooke, or the financial panic which succeeded it, nor did these calamities cause, though they have aggravated, the present business troubles of the country. They are attributable to the extraor-sinary industrial revolution in England, which sinary industrial revolution in England, which would, in any event, have had the effect to unsettle prices here, and to disturb the relations of capital and labor. It was a double misfortune that we began to feel the force of this momentous change in wages and the cost of production abroad, at a time when there was a temporary suspension of the banks, and a loss of confidence in moneyed circles at home, and when it was impossible to accommodate ourselves to it or counteract it. The result has been anaimost total cossation of demand for commodities which employ in their production a wast number of skilled workmen, and the actual consumption has been restricted in a way that no one deemed possible. A spirit of economy had somewhat to do with this, but it was mainly greated and is continued by the determination of business men to attempt no new enterprises, and to avoid, as far as possible, all expenses, until prices touch bottom, and they can tall what their investments will be worth.

(New York Graphic.)
A thorough investigation is the first thing, even though it tears a dosen shoddy reputations to pieces, and undermines a newspaper, and sends a score of Congressmen into disgraceful re-tirement with their Credit Mobiller associates. We must have the facts. In the second place, hereafter no Government appropriation should be voted to any corporation whatever fave on condition that its books shall be kept open and condition that its books shall be kept open and its meetings shall be fully reported by the press. No more playing in the dark with the people's money. But if anything is becoming plain as daylight it is the fact that the Government cannot go into partnership with a private corporation without being swindled in the end. The greed to get rich in some short and easy way seems to have upset our commercial character, and until this crase is taken out of the American brain our business will be a species of gambling, unsafe to venture in and fatal to properly.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY. [Louisville Courier-Journal.]
One thing is clear. Germany is divided into
two hostile political camps, and though all the
material of war be in the hands of the majority, the minority possess sufficient courage and reso-lution to wage a guerilla contest. Seventeen millions of Germans are not likely to submit tamely to twenty-four without endeavoring to strike a blow for the Church to which they are devotedly attached, and whose franchises they conceive to be assailed. The syllabus may be at conceive to be assailed. The syllabus may be at war with modern progres, and the energibeal and the dogma of the Vations subsective of all that is best and freest in modern civilization; but so long as Ultramontanes refuse to believe this, Ultramontanes will fight as other mso, and fight all the more courageously because under the sanction of what they regard as an infallible oracio. Prince Bismarck may find an occasional Ultramontane who is a German first and a Oathello next, but we suspect his challengs of loyalty will result very much as My. Gladstone's has done.

(Washington Correspondence Inter-Ocean.)
I understand from good anthority that A. J.
Stright, a gentleman more or less known in Western Lowa, is just on the eve of stepping into a handsome tortune. He has been for many months past working up and pressing a cotten claim of \$500,000, upon which he receives a fee of 20 per

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. PLAN FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST TO THREE PER CENT.-BONDS CONVERTIBLE INTO GOLD-NOTES AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER -FREE BANKING UPON NATIONAL SE-

To the Edilar of the National Republican: The following was written nearly a year ago, but was withheld because of the many projects then proposed tolimprove our money issues and financial system. It is the memoranda of a simple and secure plan: To reduce the rate of national interest, provide a

flexible currency without inflation, secure re

turn to specie payment, and establish free banking upon a sound basis: The certificates representing the United States indebtedness for the following loans, vis: February, 1861; July and August, 1861; March, 1887, and the funded loan of 1870, each of which respectively mature and are payable in 1881. The loan of February, 1862, payable in 1882; the loan of June, 1864, payable in 1884; the 5-20 loan and consuls of 1865, each flayable in 1885, and the cor suls of 1827 payable in 1887, to have the privilege of one convertibility by a deposit of any one or more of said certificates in the United States Treasury, and an advance thereon of the United States legal-tender notes to the par amount, for a period not exceeding one year, and upon condi-

cate so deposited shall inure to the United States during its term of deposit.

That upon the owner of such certificates ton dering payment of such advance in United States legal-tender notes, he shall have the option of receiving new three per cent. certificates of United States loan at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars for each one thousand dollars of the said five and six per cent, certificates, or of recelving the same certificates deposited as security for said advance, bearing upon them the indorsement of the Treasurer of the United States, that they are not entitled to further convertibility by

tion that the interest accruing upon any certifi-

advances thereon.

The United States legal-tender notes recin payment for all such advances to be immedistely canceled in their record number issue and

The new three per cent, certificates of indebtedness to have the privilege of convertibility into United States notes of new issue at all times during their maturing term, for periods not exceeding one year, and upon condition that the interest accruing during the said period for which they are deposited shall inure to the United States. The notes to be advanced in this convertibility tinctly different forms, and to have stated thereon that on and after July 1, 1877, or in the option of the Government earlier, the said notes shall be received in payment of all dues of whatsoever kind to the United States.

The national banks, at their option, to have the privilege of surrendering their notes for cancella-tion, withdrawing their United States bonds, and of converting the same into the three per cent. bonds in the manner herein set forth, No other notes of circulation than those issued by the United States for this convertibility to be

which shall be for thirty years. All banking The Secretary of War yesterday sent to the during said term, and using such circulation or specie therefor, to be free. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with these provisions, so far as relate directly to the carry ing these said provisions into effect, to be re-

> The plan secures the following results, viz. 1. Consolidations of the large loans of 5 and 6 per cents. (except that due in 1904) into one 3 per cent. loan. The bonus given for this reduction will be paid off from the saving in interest in a little more than one third the term of the 3 per cent. certificates; the remaining two thirds being a clear gain to the people by release from taxes to that amount, or if the revenue and tax rate as existing is permitted to go on and form a sinking

a. Establish credit, by

4. Provides for general resumption of specie

dustries of the country, and will, if the interior water, and the exterior ocean freights are reduced by placing upon the rivers, lakes, and canals, proper carriers, and upon the ocean American steamships, place the country in such condition that no future suspension of specie payments can permit an easy accumulation of specie, which

may in two, and certainly will in three years be sufficient for all the early purposes of resumption. The following brief summary of the working of the plan may render it more apparent: The loans named for consolidation into the new 3 per cents, amount to \$1,459, 705,450, and their average maturity is

and increased by the bonus of 25 per cent. (\$872,498,382) will be \$1,862,181,812, Thus making an annual saving to the will be a variable saving from the interest to in-

urs to the Government from the existing bonds as they are deposited for the convertible advances of legal-tender notes, and from the regular system of deposits of the 3 per cents, for the continned supply of United States money of specie character after the two or three years required : absorb and cancel the legal tenders.

To estimate this amount, it may safely be assumed that to move the products of the country with that economy due alike to the prosperity of the producers and consumers, not less than \$1,200,000,000 of the 3 per cents, will be deposited to obtain money circulation for the last three

ths of each year, this will save interest to the pleted, the amount of money circulation will contract one half, say to \$600,000,000, on this for nine months the interest inuring to the Treasury

will be..... making a total annual gain to the ...822,500,000 direct positive saving of...... 31,518,273 As previously shown, which gives an

annual aggregate saving of \$54,018,373 THE TOTAL OF ADVANTAGE may be more clearly shown by the following aggregate statement: The United States loans of 5 and 6 per cent, proposed to be consolidated into the three per cent. new certificates amount to....... \$1,489,709,450 They mature in an average of 9.58

years, and in the present and prospective condition of the coun-try it is scarcely possible to pay them off in thirty years. Assuming they must run for that period the interest, at present rates for that term, is..... Without compounding, and makes a total amount in thirty years of 4.111,179,200

for thirty years, at 3 per cent, will be 1,875,018,620 Thus paying off the bonus, and mak-ing a direct saving by reduced in-terest of

dated into the three per cent, with bonus

To this add the gain from the average of variable interest inuring rom the deposit of bonds (as Or a total saving-after paying off

This would result from our own internal cost omy of financial arrangement. If added to it should be a proper means of internal water transportation for the products of the West, and American steamers on the ocean to regain our carrying trade, we would reverse that condition of fersign indebtedness and loss, represented by the an

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

DISMARCE SUSTAINED BY THE RESCRIPTION BERLIN, Dec. 18 .- In the Reichstag to-day, day fig. the consideration of the appropriations for the Foreign Office, Windhorst opposed the grant for the secret service, and moved to strike out. Herr Beningsten replied that the motion was simply an attack on Bismarck, in whose person the Ultramentanes unceasingly and bitterly as sailed the German Empire and national policy. He asked the Reichstag to pass a vote of confdence in the Chanceller by rejecting the motion. A division took place, and Windhorst's motion was defeated by 71 to 199. Prince Bismarck entered the Reichstag immediately after the vote on Windhorst's motion was announced.

CUBA.

A FATAL DUNL. HAVANA, Dec. 18 .- A fatal duel took place here to-day. It grew out of a quarrel between two lawyers. One of the parties, Diego Mendo Figueros, recently published articles in the Voz Pepe Castellanes, sun of the latter, ressuled the ments, and struck Floneroa. Recourse to arms was arranged, and the affair came off this morning. Four shots were exchanged. At the last fire Castellanos received a bullet in the forehead, and was instantly killed. Figueroa was not touched. It is reported that snother duel will be fought by the seconds. Young Castellanes aves a wife and child.

SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES.

[Special to The Republican,] NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—In addition to the cotored man clubbed to death in the school riot at the Keller school last night, a number of colored children were injured in different parts of the city. The police have received stringent orders to prevent any further disturbance, but the lads who are put in the front in this organized attempt to prevent the education of the col-ored children are backed up by mobs of adults ready for any kind of violence. The violence has not been caused by any ill-timed effort to force colored children into the high schools. The desire of the colored people is to have a high school established in which colored children can receive the higher branches of education. It is under stood the State Superintendent of Education, himself a colored man, favors this plan. The object of the Democracy is to drive the col-ored children out of every school in the city, and they have succeeded in doing so in a number of schools of the lower grades, where, for more than two years past, colored children have been quietly pursuing their studies without offence. Goy. Kellogg authorizes the statement that the absurd stuff telegraphed to the New York Herald of the ith, purporting to be a conversation held with him about whistling for troops, ac., is made out of "wholecloth," as most of the disr cently sent from this point to the Heraid appear

NEW ORLEADS, Dec. 18 .- The boys of the High school to-day repeated their visit to the girls Lower High school and forced the colored girls to leave. Their action produced some excitement in the neighborhood of the school-house, but no violence. The school board to-day passed a resolution dismissing all public schools until

after the holidays or until further notice.

The returning board is in executive session. It is understood that they have decided Carroll parish in favor of Ela and against Benham, and seated the Democratic claimants in St. Helena and Sabine. The parishes yet to be passed upon

by the returning board elected 32 Democrats and Republicans to the House. RAILWAY ACCIDENT. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A special dispatch to the Fines from Sloux City, Nevada, says a serious accident occurred to-day on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central railroad, near-Hartford station. A special train, consisting of cogine and sleeping car, containing the general officers of the wn from the track by a broken rail. J. C

Clark, general manager, had both his feet H. L. Shute, assistant general freight agent, had his head badly cut, and Mr. Gulleas was re-verely bruised about the breast and shoulders. The car caught fire, but the flames were exinguished before much damage was done. At a meeting or the western passenger and ticket agents this afternoon it was announced by representatives of the Eastern lines that they had reduced the way passengers' fare on their roads to three cents per mile, to take effect Jan-

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE Jackson, Dec. 18-In the Senate to-day, the message, presented a majority and a minority report. The majority report embedied resolutions urgently calling upon the President of the Unjted States for troops to suppress the insurrection, and to prevent future occurrences of a like nature. The minority report diametrically opposes the cenclusion of the majority, and states that whatever circumstances may have demanded Federal interference there is certainly now no necessity for the United States troops unless to assist in carrying the special election ordered in Warren county by the supervisors. The majority report was adopted. The House passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Vicksburg affair, and appropriating \$5,000 to nay the expenses of said committee. The Legis-

lature will adjourn to morrow.

while attempting to arrest a notorious outlaw named George Simmons yesterday, near Wib-ben's Falls, in the Cherokee Nation, was shot through the abdomen. After being shot the sheriff shot Simmons through the arm and again through the groin, when Simmons surrendered and begged for his lite. Both men are fatally

FATAL AFFRAY.

MUSRAGER, 1. T., Dec. 18 .- Sheriff Jos. Vaun,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18 .- Archbishop Bailey to day ordained eleven graduates of St. Mary's Seminary (Catholic) as deacons preparatory to ceremony will take place to-morrow at the Cathedral. Among the number are Rev. Alfred Curtis, formerly pastor of Mount Calvary P. E. Church, or this city, and Rev. F. Fowler, late

member of the Society of Friends.

day. Loss by the fire \$45,000.

Two of the Boston railways are the victims of ticket thieves. One company is said to have lost \$60,000. James A. Remick, a diamond dealer, has been fined \$100 for receiving tickets from con-

It is expected that the Fall River mills will tion of wages. Ed Riley, a counterfeiter, has been capt red and jailed at Erie, Pa. Two men were killed by the falling of the walls of a burning building at Knoxville, Ill., yester-

John Murphy was hanged yesterday at Carson, The Arkansas State Senate has passed a bill creating a State board of finance, with authority to issue twenty-four millions of bonds secured by mortgage of State lands, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the payment of the floating

Smallpox is raging at Sorel, Canada, in its

debt and current expenses of the State govern-A Ploche (Nevada) dispatch says that the Indians have killed several persons in that county near Hicks' and Muddy rivers. Gen. Ord has sent two companies of troops for the protection of

Brooks' creek, on the Columbia and Augusta (Ga.) railroad, yesterday, by a broken rail, Nebedy hurt. Loss, \$5,000.

A fire at Naperville, Ill., yesterday burned five places of business, including the post office. Loss, \$25,000. A suit by the widow of the late Jim Fisk to recover the amount of a policy on the Fifth-avenue theatre, New York, from the State Insurance Company of New Jersey, was non-suited yesterday at Trenton, upon the ground that it had not been brought within the time provided for in the pelicy.

Burglars entered the Hochelaga Bank at Mon-Burguars entered the noneings mank at Mon-treal yesterday morning, but were frightened away by the police before securing the money. John Oalman, late superintendent of Duquesne Mine, who was shot on Wednesday, 12 dead. The corener's jury in the burglar shooting case at Bay Ridge have justified the killing of Mosher and Douglas by Van Bunt and Scott, and com-

mended their courageous conduct. The mayor of New York has tendered the hos pitalities of the city to King Kalakana by tele